The Bombay Gazette.

No 9,853—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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First insertion	Re. 2 0
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A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines. All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12lines of which go to the inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	0 As. per Line.
Second do.	0½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	0¼ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Chances of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free to India*, Re. 12. Postage to England, Re. 0-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4.

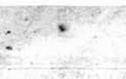
DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—



FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. SIRDHANA, 2,660 Tons, on THURSDAY, 24th June, 1880, at 3 P. M., calling at Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Chittipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore and Mangalore by daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p.m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on TUESDAY, 22nd June, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Mahrein, Bushire, Fao and Muscat, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. CALCUTTA 863 Tons, on SATURDAY, 26th June, 1880, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, GOA BAY, HODEIDAH AND JEDDAH.

THE S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on SATURDAY, 28th June. Cargo and passengers for Hodeidah will be sent by this steamer.

For freight apply to MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Bombay, 19th June 1880. Agents.

COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, BY SUEZ CANAL.

THE ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	
Suez	360	220	80	
Port Said	380	240	90	
Messina	500	320	120	Without food.
Naples	500	320	140	
Leghorn	500	340	140	
Genoa	540	360	140	
Marseilles	520	350	145	

Including Wines

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers to heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st July, 1880.
MANILLA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st August, 1880.
INDIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 4 p. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least the day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from BOMBAY to LONDON, are now issued here at rates which can be had from the undersigned.

Passengers for Barcelona and Odessa can now be booked at through rates.

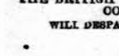
For Guide-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

F. MURAGLIA,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Joint Acting Agents, Rubattino S. N. Company.
No. 2, Hammam Street.

Bombay, 23rd March 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL.
VIA MALTA.



THE following sailings have been arranged:—

	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1880.
WISTOWHALL	2700	400	T. Collin	about 5th July.
PEKE HALL	2700	400	W. Brand.	,, 21st July.
BANKSOME HALL	2100	700	B. Collin	,, 6th Aug.
ST. CYR HALLTIMORE	2300	700	J. Verell	,, 21st Aug.
ENTHAM HALL	2100	300	Jas Shaw	,, 6th Sept.

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, handbooks of information and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co. } Agents.

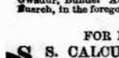
Bombay, 5th June 1880.

ANCHOR LINE

OF

TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN AND STEAMSHIPS.

INDIAN SERVICE.



THE following sailings have been arranged from Bombay:—

MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

	Commanders.	Tons.	H. P.	Nominal.
S. S. BRITANNIA	R Hutchison	3060	400	26th June.

TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

S. S. OLYMPIA	J. Craig	2955	424	14th July.
S. S. HISPANIA		2300	400	28th July.
S. S. MACEDONIA	James Laird	2272	486	To follow.
S. S. ITALIA	Thos. S. Knox.	2215	424	To follow.

These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian Trade, and have accommodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.

Each steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Fare through to	New York	Rs. 600
,, ,,	Liverpool	,, 500
,, ,,	Marseilles and Genoa	,, 450
,, ,,	Naples	,, 400

For plans, handbooks of information, and for any further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

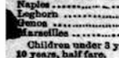
N.B.—The New York passages are booked in connection with the Company's Atlantic Mail Service either from Greenock or from London.

There are weekly sailings from either place.

NOTICE.

HALL LINE.

S. S. PEDAL HALL,
2,700 Tons, 400 H. P.,



WILL sail for LIVERPOOL on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th June 1880.

WANTED, a GENTLEMAN as SECRETARY

for the MURREE CLUB who will, *ex-officio*, be a member. Term of agreement—2 years subject to 3 months' notice. Salary Rs. 250 rising to Rs. 300 per mensem, at discretion of House Committee, with Board and Lodging at the Club during the season, and compensation at the rate of Rs. 100 per mensem whilst the Club is closed.

A Security of Rupees Ten Thousand is required, as also the highest references.

Preference will be given to a single man.

Applications received up to 30th June.

Apply, stating age, to

E. F. STRANACK,
Honorary Secretary, Special Committee.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels	Tons.	B.P.	Captains.	1880.
ZAMBESI	2431	270	A. Symons	19th June
INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	26th do.
TEHERAN	2589	400	E. Stewart	3rd July.
NEAULL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	10th do.
SURAT	3141	530	W. B. Breese	17th do.
KHEDIVE	3860	600	P. S. Tomlin	24th do.
VENETIA	2726	450	J. Oxnam	31st do.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
RAVENNA	3500	700	G. Lee	18th June.
PERIM	3900	600	W. M. Robbie	2nd July.
ROHILLA	3500	700		16th ,,

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
BYCASTES	2284	500	R. Harvey	18th June.
PERIM	2900	600	W. M. Robbie	2nd July.
KAISER-I-HIND from Galle	4023	700	R. Methven	
MALWA	2933	500	W. E. Thompson	14th ,,

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Masagon, at 8 p. m. on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 4th June 1880.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 4th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEES SIX HUNDRED,

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 24th March 1880.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON,
On MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Warl Bunder—
105 bales of damaged cotton.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their room—
1 case containing 6 sets of English plated-mounted single harness.
12 Persian fowls and 2 bantams.
At 1 P. M.
1 pair handsome fast-trotting bay Arab horses, good goers.
1 handsome fast-trotting chesnut horse going in single and double harness.
1 do. do. bay Australian horse going in single and double harness.
1 do. do. pure Arab horse going well in saddle and harness.
1 very handsome high caste grey Arab horse, height 14-2, going well in harness and in saddle.
1 palanquin shape office shigram.
1 handsome English-built small pony dog-cart with a strong fast-trotting pony and set of plated mounted harness (nearly new.)
1 handsome fast-trotting grey Arab horse and harness quiet to ride and drive.
1 pair of handsome chesnut waler geldings 15-2 high, very quiet and good looking, have been driven constantly in single and double harness and ridden.
1 handsome strong black Australian mare goes well in single and double harness.

AUCTION SALE OF COPPER SHEETS AND TILES.
On TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Mr. Narbheram Narotum—
25 cases 250 cwts. copper sheets.
13 tons copper tiles
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 19th June, 1880.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF COPPER BRAZIERS.
On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms the following cases of copper brasiers:—
On account and risk of Kevul Jaichund, landed ex s.s. Sabrina and Sumatra—
S C } 51-53 55, 59-63 66-68, 70 72-76, 78-82, 84-88, 90-91, 93-94,
S } 98-99 and 100,
35 cases copper brasiers.
On account and risk of Nurbheram Nurotum, landed ex s.s. Corsica—
B S—1-50—50 sscs copper brasiers.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT HANOOMAN LANE, FORT.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 P.M. Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the undermentioned premises by order of the owners.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage or dwelling-house of two compartments standing thereon, situate on the south side of Hanooman Lane, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, containing in measurement about 188 9-9ths square yards, and assessed under No. 46, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 47, and bounded on the east by the property of Merwanjee Cowasjee Kuraria, on the west by the property of Dhobee Ramjee Dyall, on the north by the Hanooman Lane, and on the south by the chawl of Manockjee Pestonjee Tabuk.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 19th June, 1880.

NOTICES.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS

HAVE long enjoyed the highest reputation on the whole of the American Continent and the West Indies for their delightful aroma and flavour, as also for their efficacy as a stimulant in exciting the appetite. They were first introduced generally to the European public at the Great International Exhibition, 1862, where they obtained the award from the jury of "Honourable Mention for Goodness of Quality." in India they are highly esteemed for the properties remarked in America, and for their valuable sanative power in all diseases arising from weakness of the digestive organs.

Cash. Rs. a.

For bottles bearing Dr. Siegert's signature of notification, each 1 12

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

WHITE LEAD.

TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p.m. on MONDAY, 21st instant, for the supply of Fifty Tons of guaranteed best quality MOIST WHITE LEAD for delivery within 14 days of acceptance of offer.

Tenders to quote rate per cwt. delivered at the Company's Stores, Byculla, also to give the name of the Manufacturer.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 17th June 1880.

N. V. QURRANEE & CO.,

INDIAN TRANSIT & GENERAL SHIPPING, FORWARDING, CUSTOM HOUSE, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

OFFICES:—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

GOODS and packages despatched by Mail and Canal Steamers, Railways, and Clipper Ships to all parts of the Globe with economy, safety, and punctuality.

Custom House and Dock business, Shipping, Bonding, Clearing, &c. transacted with promptitude.

Pass-ages engaged Free of Commission.

Luggage Collected and Forwarded to and from all parts of the world.

Passengers met on arrival. Letters and Telegrams received to await addresses.

Supplies.—Every article for Domestic use, including Wines, Provisions, &c.

Contracts entered into for Landing, Clearing and Forwarding Heavy Goods and Machinery.

Agencies and Correspondents throughout all the Presidencies.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

MARINE BRANCH.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 7.)
INDIA—BAY OF BENGAL.
RIVER HOOGHLY.

DISCONTINUANCE OF EXHIBITION OF MAROONS FROM THE LIGHT VESSELS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the burning of MAROONS from the LIGHT SHIPS of the River Hooghly will be discontinued after the 1st December 1880, and that these signals will then be burnt only from the Pilot brigs.

Also, that during the time the INTERMEDIATE light-vessel is not on her station (i. e., from 1st December to 31st January), the Lower Gaspar light-ship will, from sunset to sunrise, burn a blue light at the hour, in addition to the one now burnt at the half-hour.

These changes will not affect the order in which the blue-lights or rockets are exhibited from the other light-ships.

By Direction of the Government of India,

R. C. CARRINGTON,
In charge of Office.

for A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I.N.),
Superintendent, Marine survey of India.

Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 3rd June 1880.

THIS Notice affects the following:—

British Admiralty Charts, Nos.	1383, 814, 1681, 829, 704, and 745b.
,, ,,	Light List for 1880.
Indian Marine Survey Charts, Nos.	115, 115c, and 103a.
,, ,,	Light List for 1880.
,, ,,	Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I., page 476.

If this Notice is received on board ship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

By Order of His Excellency the Governor in Council,

M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Lieut.-Col.,
Acting Secretary to Government of Bombay,
Marine Department.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HERR BITTERSMANN'S
GRAND CONCERTS
EVERY EVENING
AT
TEMPLE BAR.
COMMENCING AT 9 P.M.
ADMISSION BY REFRESHMENT TICKET, Re. 1.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1879 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance.... Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

JUST RECEIVED, a fresh consignment of English and French LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS and SHOES of every description, or made to measure by an experienced French Boot-maker. BADHAM, PILE & Co., Rampart Row.

A FRESH SUPPLY of AITKEN'S PALE ALE just arrived per Britannia, Quarts and Pints.

BELL, BRANDENBURG & Co.,
Agents.

For Retail apply to
EDULJEE BEJONJEE LAKDAWALLA,
139, Bazar Gate Street, Fort,
and 22, Paldonee, Shaik Abdool Rahman Street.

MESSRS. TREMAYNE & Co.,
MINING ENGINEERS AND GENERAL MINING AGENTS,
24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

MINERAL PROPERTIES inspected and reported on. ASSAYS of ORES made and guaranteed certificates of Analysis furnished. Mining Machinery supplied.

Messrs. Tremayne and Co. are in a position to supply capital for the development of Mineral Properties on satisfactory evidence of sound prospective value.

MR. CAMPBELL M. THOMAS, C. E.,
REPRESENTATIVE OF THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN EXPLORING SYNDICATE, LONDON,
24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

MR. THOMAS during his brief sojourn in India is prepared to INSPECT and REPORT on MINERAL PROPERTIES of every description throughout the Indian Empire.

As engagements will run consecutively, early communications should be made to prevent disappointment, the short stay which Mr. THOMAS intends making in India, only enabling a limited number of inspections possible.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st August, 1880, PAYMENTS on account of Excise Duty on Salt removed from the Bassein, Ghodbandar, Trombay, Panwel and Uran Works for export by sea or for inland transport by rail WILL NOT BE RECEIVED at the TALUKA TREASURIES, but must be made at the Head Quarter Office of the Collector of Salt Revenue in the New Secretariat, Bombay.

2. Payments on account of the duty on Salt removed for *local* consumption will be received by the Sorkurkuns at the above-mentioned places as heretofore.

A. D. CAREY,
Acting Collector of Salt Revenue.

Camp, Kharaghora, 14th June 1880.

BEST MOCHA COFFEE,
ROASTED and Ground by a first-rate London Roaster, in hermetically sealed tins of 1 lb. each.
Cash, Rs. 1-4.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

GENUINE
GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER,
both as a personal requisite and a preventive of a very distressing hæmorrhoidal malady, is incomparably the best article produced for the purpose.
Packets containing 500 Sheets each Cash, Re. 1-8; Credit, Re. 1-12.

OF THE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO.'S
SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.
A combination of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, Scented with agreeable and attractive Perfumes.

IT is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin, well adapted as an absorbent Powder for
TOILET AND NURSERY USE IN INDIA, and guaranteed to be
Free from Arsenic or other injurious matter.

	Cash.	Credit.
Small size Tins	Rs. 0 10	0 12
Double size Tins	,, 1 0	1 2

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
Pharmacists and Dispensing Chemists,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, a BANDMASTER for the 11th Regt. N. I. at Poona. State terms and send testimonials to BAND PRESIDENT, 11th Regt. N. I., Poona.

WANTED, a light LANDAU or OPEN CARRIAGE, suitable for a pair of Arab Galloways, in good order, not exceeding Rs. 700. Apply to Mr. ARDASEER JAMSETJEE, No. 12, Forbes Street.

WANTED, an ASSISTANT with a thorough knowledge of English Accounts and Correspondence to be generally useful in a shop. Salary from Rs. 40 to 50. Portuguese or Eurasian preferred. Rs. 2,000 Guarantee Bond required. Apply to C. H. A., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

AND YOU NEVER WILL, is earnestly and affectionately requested to write. B. is almost heart-broken at not hearing from you. Remains faithful and true. Do not distrust darling, but come at once where a happy home for life and a loving heart await you.

EXSHAW'S BRANDIES—No. 1, Rs. 35; No. 2, Rs. 32 per doz. on quantities of 10 doz and upwards. Town Duty 8 as. per case is recoverable when sent to the mofussil. Eduljee Bazonjee Lakdawalla, No. 139, Bazaar Gate Street.

CRICKET—PICK-UP MATCH at 2 p.m. at GYMKHANA.

HIMALAYAN TEAS from Dumlote Plantation in 1 lb. & 2 lb. packets, Re. 1 per lb. C. H. B. FORBES & Co., Agents.

TO LADIES.—MESDAMES MEDLEY ET CIE. having received a FIRST CLASS PLEATING MACHINE, now undertake to PLEAT FRILLS for Ladies, who have their Dresses made at home.

PORPOISE HIDE FOR BOOTS.—DUNNETT & Co. have received a large quantity of unusually good PORPOISE HIDE and are prepared to make up in any style for MONSOON WEAR. 25, Meadow Street.

FOR SALE, a high caste ARAB HORSE, used to carry a Lady, very quiet and good tempered. Rising 4. Rs. 500. Apply to X. Y., care of this office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

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TEN PER

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 18.

THERE is little, if any, change to report in the general position of the trade of this Port. Cotton has been quite neglected, notwithstanding the continuance of tolerably favourable reports from the Home markets, Surats, however, continue out of favour, and the slight advance that has taken place has been confined to Americans. Oilseeds are in good demand, and prices for both Lin and Rapeseed have been well maintained, and buying has been kept up on a free scale. Wheat also meets with a good enquiry at previous rates. In Imports there is no improvement to report, but the market for Piece-Goods is certainly no weaker than it was a week ago, and for some descriptions there has been rather more enquiry as well as for Yarns; but rains are now badly wanted throughout the country, and although it is yet early to complain, it is generally felt that a good downfall would tend to increase the demand for next season's supplies. Metals are somewhat steadier, owing to a slight advance at Home, but the shipments of Copper in fulfilment of contracts will be very heavy next month, too heavy in fact to justify the maintenance of even present low rates. Rates of Exchange have tended upwards, influenced by the speculation in Government Paper. Money is again easier, the Bank of Bombay's rates of discount having been reduced 1 per cent. at the usual weekly meeting of Directors on Wednesday last. Shares, after a slight lull, have again attracted more attention, and prices for most descriptions are in favour of sellers when compared with our quotations of last mail-day.

The event causing the greatest interest in commercial circles during the week has been the allotment in Calcutta of the New Loan for Four-and-a-half per cent. On Monday last it was rumoured that applications to an almost unprecedently large amount had been made from Bombay but the general impression was that the rate at which the loan would be issued would be at about Rs. 102, and that at that rate tenders would be accepted in full but reports were current that tenders at a higher rate had been made, and in the evening of that day it was known that the whole loan of 313 lacs had secured a rate of Rs. 103 3-16, and that it all went to one purchaser. The result was necessarily most unexpected, as until within a very few days of the loan being issued it was thought that tenders at par, or slightly above par, would stand a fair chance of an allotment. That the result of the loan is most satisfactory, to Government there can be no doubt, so satisfactory in fact, that with the deficit of 4 millions to contend with, it will not be surprising if a supplementary loan is issued in the autumn, but in the meantime the high rate at which the present loan has been floated has had the effect of materially enhancing the value of and leading to considerable speculation in the Loans previously existing. That the tendency of this successful issue of the Loan will be to harden rates of exchange there can be little doubt, and that Government will do all in its power to foster this tendency is also certain. The amount of Council Drafts to be offered next week has been reduced, but heavy shipments of Silver have almost counteracted the anticipated results of this movement, and now that we have arrived at a time of the year when our export business almost ceases, it will require great efforts on the part of Government to maintain the weekly sales of Council Bills, and consequently rates of Exchange, at their present level.

MONEY.—The last published Return of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending on the 12th instant showed an increase in the Cash Balance of 12½ lacs arising from an increase in Deposit, and at the usual Board Meeting of Directors on Wednesday last the rates of discount and interest were reduced 1 per cent. all round. The Bank's rate is consequently 5 per cent. on Fixed Loans and 7 per cent. on Mercantile Bills.

EXCHANGE.—The advance in the value of Indian Government Securities both here and at home has had a strengthening effect on Sterling Exchange throughout the week. Rates closed for last mail at a partial advance of 1-32d. per rupee on our quotations, and on Monday the market opened firm, but closed rather easier notwithstanding strong advices from Calcutta, where demand drafts were quoted at 1s. 8 3-16d. per rupee. On Tuesday the market again opened firm, but rates were barely maintained throughout the day, although telegrams from Calcutta again reported great firmness. On Wednesday the feeling was generally weaker, although there was no quotable alteration in rates, but as usual little business was done, pending the announcement of the particulars of the allotment of Council Bills in London. This was at 1s. 8¾d., the full amount of 35 lacs with the exception of Rs. 10,000 for Madras being allotted to Calcutta. For next week only 30 lacs are advertised, and this would no doubt have strengthened rates for Sterling here on Thursday, but the advice of a shipment of £110,000 of Silver checked any advance which might otherwise have taken place, besides the market for Bar Silver in London was reported to be weak at 52½d. per oz. Rates of Sterling consequently gave way 1-32d. per rupee both here and in Calcutta. This morning the market opened firm, and rates have fully recovered yesterday's decline owing to an advance of 1d. per oz. in the value of Silver. Throughout the week there have been a very small number of House Bills offering, and for the next three or four months there is little prospect of any material increase; on the other hand, an improvement in the Manchester market, or a favourable setting in of the monsoon may at any time improve the tone of our Import market, and consequently increase the demand for remittance, and tend to weaken rates of Exchange; a course which no doubt may be to some extent checked by the reduction, or possibly the withdrawal for a time of the weekly sales of Council Bills, but in the natural course of events we must anticipate a gradual depreciation in the value of the Rupee until the autumn. The closing quotations are:—Bank Bills on demand 1s. 8¼d., 3 months' sight 1s. 8 9-32d.; Credits, 3 months' sight 1s. 8¾d., 6 months' sight 1s. 8 9-16d.; Documents, 3 months' sight 1s. 8 7-16d., 6 months' sight 1s. 8¾d.; Francs, 3 months' sight 2·15¾.

BAR SILVER in London has advanced steadily during the week, from 52 3-16d. to 52½d. per oz., and closes steady. Shipments of the Metal for this Port to the extent of £110,000 are advised.

On Calcutta rates of Exchange are steady at Rs. 100 1-16 for demand drafts and Rs. 99 7-16 for 60 days' sight Bills.

On China, the quotation for 60 days' sight Mercantile Bills is Rs. 221 per 100 dollars and demand Bank Bills Rs. 226½. The latest telegraphic advices from Hongkong quote 4 months' sight Bank Bills on London at 3s. 9¼d. per dollar, and from Shanghai 5s. 3¼d. per tael.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—The new Four-and-a-half per cent. Loan having been taken up at Rs. 103½ has naturally had the effect of strengthening rates for the Loans previously in existence, and although there is less excitement in the market at the close, rates are very strong at Rs. 96½ for Fours and Rs. 103½ for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES.—The market has been strong and advancing throughout. In Bank shares, Bombays have advanced to Rs. 735, Mercantile to Rs. 280, and Nationals to Rs. 105. In Spinning and Weaving Companies' Scrip a very general advance has been established, viz., Alfred and Alliance Rs. 5, Bombay United Rs. 10, Coorlas Rs. 15, Hindustans Rs. 90, Khatao Muccunjee Rs. 10, Madras United Rs. 15, Manockjee Petits Rs. 15, Orientals Rs. 10, Prince of Wales Rs. 10, Soonderdas Rs. 10, Victorias Rs. 10. In Press Companies a steady advance has also been established, Akbars have advanced Rs. 25, East India Press Rs. 10, and Sind Press Rs. 55. In Miscellaneous shares there are no changes to report.

Our PIECE-GOODS market has shown a slightly better feeling this week, rather more business having been done from first hands, but as yet no improvement in prices has taken place. The transactions are estimated at about 1,000 packages from first hands and 500 or 900 packages from the bazaar. The consumption, however, is still very limited, but supplies are not excessive, and a favourable downfall of rain would no doubt lead to an increase in both the up-country and local demand. The absence of rain is already exciting some apprehension, quite needlessly however, as it must be remembered that last year when the monsoon was one of the most favourable on record, the rainfall in June was deficient.

GREY GOODS.—The sales of the week have as usual consisted chiefly of Shirtings which continue in moderate request both for 39 inch and also the Wider Makes. Printers are still dull of sale at previous rates. T. Cloths are to a great extent neglected. Jacconets are in moderate request. Mulls and Dhoties meet with little enquiry. *Bleached Goods* are to a great extent neglected, the season for them is at an end, and the demand, such as it is, is only for local consumption. *Dyed* and *Printed* and *Turkey Red* Goods are dull and difficult of sale. For *Local* made Goods there is a good enquiry at previous rates.

TWIST.—The business in Yarns this week has been limited, but the enquiry has somewhat improved and prices ruling in the bazaar are a trifle higher. There is also rather more demand for parcels to arrive at previous rates. *Local* makes continue in good demand; the mills are mostly well under contract, and are generally reported to be working to a good profit.

METALS.—*Copper*.—An improvement in the London market to the extent of 10s. per ton has tended to check the downward course of prices here, but buyers are unwilling to pay any advance on recent rates, and no fresh business to arrive has been reported during the week. We quote Rs. 43 per cwt. for Braziers to arrive, and Rs. 42-8 per cwt. for ready lots. *Yellow Metal* continues difficult of sale at Rs. 35-8 per cwt. *Iron* is very dull at Rs. 29 to Rs. 30 per candy for Welsh Bars.

COALS.—The market is very firm, and with a good demand from buyers, the sales during the week have been larger than for some months past, and include the following cargoes to arrive, viz.:—

	Per ton. Rs
1 Cargo of Cardiff April sailing via Cape at	18½
2 " "Laird's" Welsh Hartley June-July via Cape at	18
1 " "Cambay"." Cowpen April via Cape at	18½
1 " "West Hartley Main" Steam April via Cape at	18
1 " "Longrigg" June-July via Cape at	18½
1 " "Castle Eden" Hartlepool via Cape at	18½

COTTON.—Telegrams from home during the week have reported fairly steady markets in Liverpool until yesterday when it was dull. Here it has ruled very quiet throughout, and the daily sales have been very small, and confined almost exclusively to purchases for the local mills. The weather, however, keeps fine, and there has been nothing to prevent shipments from going forward, but exporters appear as a rule to have stopped for the season, and there is nothing in the state of the markets for Surats at home to induce business.

The *Receipts* up to date show the following comparisons:—

	1880.	1879.	1878.
Receipts for the week	22,339	21,762	29,540
Total Receipts since 1st Sept.	1,074,505	779,613	986,478
" " 1st Jan....	956,505	707,092	808,041

The *Clearances for Sea* since the departure of last mail are 16,521 bales, making a total since the 1st January of 746,427 bales, against 504,000 bales for the corresponding period last year. The excess at present is, therefore, 242,427 bales, and it will be materially increased by the end of the month.

The following are to-day's quotations for Cotton, full-pressed, with the equivalent in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission:—

	Per Candy. Rs.	lb. Per C. & F.
Good M. G. Broach	Rs. 256	= 5¾d.
Good Oomra	" "	207 = 5 7/16d.
F.G.F. do.	"	196 = 5 1/16d.
Good Dhollera	"	204 = 5¾d.
G. F do.	"	190 = 5d.
G F. Ginned Dharwar	"	2 3 = 5¾d.
G. F. Compta	"	190 = 5d.

SEEDS.—Linseed has been in active enquiry throughout the week at a further advance of 1 anna per cwt., the closing rate being Rs. 6-9 to Rs. 6-10 per cwt. *Rapeseed* has also been in good demand at Rs. 6-4 to Rs. 6-6 per cwt. for Gunerat.

WHEAT.—Supplies are coming in very freely, but there is a good demand for exports, and shipments have been pushed forward during the week on a fair scale. We quote Rs. 30 to Rs. 32 per candy for White and Rs. 27 to Rs. 28 per candy for Red.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	2,000	500	500	4 p. ct	735
Bank of Bengal	4,000	500	all	8 do	756
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do	640
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	10	all	3 do	128
Chart'd Bk I. & C.....	40,000	20	all	5 do	275
Chart'd Mercantile ...	30,000	25	all	6 do	280
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,000	28½	all	8 do	400
National Bank of India	87,500	20	12½	5 do	105
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do	250

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 12-1-6
Carolus	" 224
Mexican Dollars	" 223
Five-Franc Pieces	" 240
Bar Silver, 17 to 17½ bottomness	" 106-10-0
Gold Leaf	" 15-6-0
Bar Gold, 10 ozs. English, 100 touch	" 19-8-0
Australian Gold, 100 touch	" 19-8-0
Bombay Bar Gold 100 touch	" 19-7-6
Pekin Gold Bars	" 18-15-6

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 12th June 1880.

	Rs. a. p.
Open 1,275¾ miles.	
Coaching	97,433 0 0
Merchandise	4,33,445 0 0
Telegraph	970 0 0
Total Rs.....	5,21,848 0 0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,268¾ miles ..... Total Rs.....	4,50,183 11 1
Increase	71,664 4 11

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship NORNA, 1,049 tons, Captain R. Herling, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE barque J. M. Gamewell, 534 tons, Captain G. B. Weaver, put back from sea on the 17th instant, having had a leakage.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer SOCOTRA, 1,240 tons, Captain W. Starratt, will sail to-day for Kurrachee with a general cargo and two Japanese gentleman, and 30 deck passengers.

THE A. H. Lloyd Co.'s steamer CASTORE, 1,232 tons, Captain G. Mahoreich, will sail to-day for Trieste with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Trieste—Mr. and Mrs. Olliroy. For Jedda.—Twenty-nine deck.

THE barque Khimjee Oodhowjee, 902 tons, Captain T. Row, which arrived in harbour on the 17th instant from Liverpool (19th March), brought a cargo of 1,074 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Edward Bates and Co.

DEPARTURE OF THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Hydaspes, 1,890 tons, Captain R. Harvy, sailed yesterday for Australia with Australian Mail, general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Melbourne.—Bugler H. Perrett, Lance Corporal M Dooly, Mr J. Peake, and Mrs. and Miss Parfitt. For Galle.—Mr. T. Shields.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co's steamer Ravenna, 2,117 tons, Captain Geo. Lee, will sail to-day for China with China Mail, and a cargo of 765½ chests opium and general, and the following passengers:—For Shanghai—Mr. A. E. Abraham, Mr S. S. Benjamin, Mr R. S. Judah, and Mr. J. A Spher.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
17	J M Gamewell	Weaver	From sea.
18	Abyssynian	Williams	Liverpool, March 5.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
18	Hydaspes (s)	Harvey	Australia.
	Ravenna (s).....	Lee	China.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Ravenna, Lee, to China.
" Castore, Mahoreich, to Trieste.
" Socotra, Starratt, to Kurrachee.
Ship Norna, Herling, to Liverpool.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Henry Bolckow, to the Persian Gulf.
Ship Berengaria, to United Kingdom.

CALCUTTA.

June.
ARRIVAL.
14 Meinam (s) ..... Revel ..... Point de Galle.
DEPARTURES.
June 14.—Steamers City of Manchester, and Ellora.

MADRAS.

June.
ARRIVAL.
16 Khandalla (s)..... ..... Calcutta and N Ports.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 18.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Britannia s—150 boxes tinned plates Abdoolally Goolamhoossein, 28 packages clocks Merwanjee Cursetjee.

FROM LONDON.

Ochanim s—75 bundles iron buckets, 17 bundles iron tubs and 1 case brushes Heerjeebhoy Cooverjee, 56 cases provision, 2 cases soap, and 5 cases medicine Abdoolhoosein Goolamhoosein, 6 casks ale and 25 cases champagne Jamsetjee Framjee, 4 cases varnish Tyebally Moolla Taakhan, 4 cases glassware and 5 casks earthenware Ludha Visram, 22 bundles buckets Tyebally Nowroojee, 18 cases glassware and 31 packages white and green paints Byramjee Shapoorjee, 500 kegs red lead Tanpall Cum., 75 kegs iron wire nails Abdoolcadir Esbuttoy, 9 cases cheese and 4 cases oilmanstores Goolamally Jewanjee and Co. 6 cases foolscap papers Tyebally Mahomedally, 76 packages papers Shaik Ahmed Shaik Dawood.

Ravenna s—12 cases oilmanstores, 4 cases cheese, 2 cases soap, 2 cases medicine, and 1 case cold cream Cowasjee Padabhoy, 81 casks beer Nusserwanjee A-pundirjee, 26 cases writing papers Aldridge, Salmon and Co, 25 drums linseed oil Tyebally Moolla Taakhan, 100 drums linseed oil Abdool Hoosein Haptiolla.

Singapore s—71 cases writing papers Byramjee Shapoorjee, 10 cases colored papers Bell, Brandenburg and Co.

Britannia s—54 cases clay tobacco pipes Goolamally Jewanjee and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Norna—50 bales cotton Lang, Moir and Co:

Rydal Hall s—50 bales cotton Pell and Co, 190 bales cotton Govindjee Madhowjee, 143 bales wool Hurjeevan Vussonjee, 32 bales wool Mahomedbhoy Abdoola and Co, 70 bales wool Motiram Jaitha, 2.0 bales cotton Govindjee Madhowjee, 800 cwts wheat Thakersee Monjjee, 70 cwts wheat Ralli Brothers, 250 cwts myrauolam Vussonjee Veerjee, 4 bales wool Luckmidass Khimjee and Co, 67 bales wool Bhimsee Nuthoo,

Britannia s—800 cwts wheat Currimbhoy Hussonbhoy.

Oithona—37 bales hemp M M Mody and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Mary L Stone—200 bales cotton Thos H Moore and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Zambesi s—110 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Lawrence Delop—7,038 bags coffee M Mackenzie and Co.

George Gilroy—1,000 bales cotton D M Cafadyen and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore s—30 casks castor oil R Rubattino and Co, 100 bales cotton L Singer and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Britannia s—250 cwts mowra flower and 34½ cwts turmeric Perochaw Eduljee.

Singapore s—150 bales cotton Volkart Brothers.

FOR ODESSA.

Rydal Hall s—250 bales cotton Knoop and Co.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM.

Exporter—4,821 cwts Linseed Ralli Brothers,
Lenore—13,357 cwts linseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Maharance s—50 bales cotton W and A Graham and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ravenna s—33 bales twist David Sassoon and Co, 50 cwts cotton Hassun Lall, 143 chests opium Tata and Co, 33 chests opium Currumbhoy Ebram, 24 chests opium, Ebram Noorbin and Co, 64 chests opium Pallanjee Framjee, 21 chests opium Tarachund Luckminass, 15 chests opium Bazaram Koonjlall, 3 chests opium Furdoonjee Nusserwanjee Pestonwalla, 20 chests opium Dowlutram Dwarkadass.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ravenna s—38½ cwts broken glass Bendally Sewjee, 16 chests opium Nopechund Nowrungee, 13 chests opium C ursetjee Bomanjee and Co, 3 chests opium Tarachund Sebastram, 17½ chests opium Tarachund Luckminass, 25½ chests opium M S Gubbay and Co, 12 chests opium Jairashbhoy Pestonbhoy.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 17th June 1880.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·708
Temperature of the Air	86·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	80·1
Dew Point	77·8
Relative humidity of Air	·750
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =8.)	5·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	90·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	82·0
General Direction of Wind*	W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	499
Fall of Rain*	0·04
Total fall during month	4·40
" " year	2·43
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of	18th June. 0·02

* From midnight to midnight.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 19.

[Before the Honourable the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE MELVILL.]

For hearing and final disposal.

ORIGINAL SIDE.—Summons from Chambers.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866 and in the matter of the West India Bank in liquidation. Tyabjee and S—Rehmoobhoy Khimjee, Petitioner; Ardasir Byramjee Kapadia and Dinanath Raghoonath Khote, Liquidators—Hearn, C and L.—Part heard.

[Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

SHORT CAUSE.

703-77—Hearn, C and L—Cassibai vs Pemkorebai—Settled.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the last Will and Testament of Thacker Petambar Girdhur, deceased. Khanderao M—Bai Nanibai, widow of the deceased vs Thacker Soorjee Jeewundass—M M Munshi.

In the matter of the last Will and Testament of Thacker Kachra Soondrani, deceased. Rimington, H C and B—Thacker Hari Gokal and others vs Thacker Rowjee Morarjee and others—Khunderao M.

In the goods of Khanay Bhimjee, deceased. Rimington, H C and B—Rambai, widow of Toolsidass Bhimjee vs Waljee Assur, an infant by his guardian Lilbai, daughter of Assur Rowjee deceased—R Skipsey.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE WEST.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

540-79—Chalk and W—Madhowrao Dinanathjee vs Anandrao Dinanathjee and another—Hearn, C and L and Shamrao P—(for counsel's reply.)

137-80—Rimington, H, C and B—Abdoola Abookhan vs Ameer Saheb Hajee Meya Kavel—Nanu and H.

170-80—Jefferson, B and D—Thacker Narondass Dayal and another vs Thacker Veerjee Jairam and another—Crawford and Rand in person.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co., of Bombay and Poona, have the pleasure of announcing that Mr. A. MENIST, Oculist's Optician, of Amsterdam and London, has APPOINTED them AGENTS for the sale of his CELEBRATED PEBBLE SPECTACLES and EYE-GLASSES, BINOCULARS, &c.

Mr. Menist makes his Frames of Gold and Silver only, which have been found to be the best metals for the purpose, his object being to obtain perfection as nearly as possible, without regard to cost. He does not use steel, for this metal rusts, and the joints become loose, altering the focus of the glasses, and so injuring the eyes; neither is there any economy in it, for in this climate it corrodes so quickly that it must be often renewed, while Gold or Silver are practically everlasting, and Aluminium cannot be used, for it leaves an indelible mark on the skin wherever it comes in contact with it.

Mr. Menist's Non-pressure Eye-glasses have a spring so made that it may be twisted in any direction without breaking, and they maintain their position when worn without any pressure, or leaving any mark when removed.

His 12 lens "Duchesse" are all Achromatic, and as powerful as Field Glasses.

His Field, Marine and Opera Glasses may be used for hours without causing the eyes to ache.

Mr. Menist has left instruments with Messrs. C. Marcks and Co. which enable them to test each eye separately, for it frequently happens that they differ more or less in power.

Messrs. C. MARCKS & Co., for the convenience of clients who may not wish to purchase Mr. Menist's glasses, have also in stock some of their own manufacture, at lower prices, in Gold, Silver, and Steel frames; and though the quality of the pebbles is admittedly not equal to those of Mr. Menist, yet it is very good, and much superior to most of what is sold as the "finest Brazilian Pebbles."

Pamphlets may be had on application.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of BOMBAY for the consideration of the business left undisposed of this day will be held here at 3 P. M. on FRIDAY, the 25th instant.

By Order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 18th June 1880.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF BOMBAY.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the CORPORATION will be held here at a quarter past 3 o'clock p. m. on FRIDAY, 25th instant, to consider, and if approved, adopt a memorial to the Viceroy praying that the Bombay Municipal Corporation may be exempted from the operation of the proposal contained in Government of India's Bill No. 9 of 1880, for exempting Government property from Municipal taxation.

By Order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 18th June 1880.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT

WAFER objects to bowing to the altar in church because it is "graven" and bowing to graven images is forbidden in the Decalogue. He should address the Lord Bishop direct on the subject.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1880.

A FEW days ago we commented on Mr. Wedderburn's proposal for the substitution of a proportional grain assessment for the system now in force. We have still to consider the remainder of his suggestions. If the land tax were levied in kind, an intermediate class between the Government and the cultivator would be certainly required to collect the revenue. Mr. Wedderburn's proposal to create a class of large landowners is therefore almost a necessary consequence of his first proposal. Thus the land, which at present provides a bare subsistence for the ryot after he has paid his sowkar and assessment, is to feed a landlord too. How will this benefit the ryot? If zemindars could be found as quixotic and free from self interest as Mr. Ruskin, and as energetically inclined towards improvement as the Duke of Sutherland, there might be some use in introducing a number of state-made landlords, but, unfortunately, such men are the exception and not the rule in every country, and most certainly could not be found in India. We emphatically dissent from Mr. Wedderburn's assertion:—"Among the landholders, pensioners, professional men, and sowkars of this Presidency admirable material would be found to form this new class." Self-interest is unhappily the chief governing principle with most men, and with the Brahmins and sowkars in this country it is the only motive which materially affects their actions. An aristocracy with lofty ideas of its duties is just one of those institutions which cannot be artificially created. The attempt was made upon an enormous scale, when the Permanent Settlement of Bengal was introduced, and the result has been disastrous to the men who should have been considered the owners of the land and ruinous to the State; while the zemindars, who were expected to be the "mothers and fathers" of these tenants, have proved greedy and grasping to the last degree. They are a dead weight on the country, and perfectly useless to any single person outside their own families and dependents. Nor are examples wanting in this Presidency to show us the probable result of such an innovation. Many villages, as regards the intermediate superior holder, stand in a position similar to the arrangement advocated by Mr. Wedderburn. The grant of a village to an individual by former Governments was never understood to involve the confiscation of the vested interests of the ryots, the Government expressly limiting the grant to the "customary dues;" but what has been the result? From time to time the British Government has moderated its own demands or has not taken its full share of the increased value of produce, so that the State demand, which under good rulers in former days was fixed at one-fifth of the gross produce, is now only a half or a third of that amount in Government villages. But what has happened in the alienated village, despite the nominal restriction imposed upon the grantee? The khotes, as we have recently seen, take half the gross produce as their share, and in every single alienated village in this Presidency, the amount exacted from the ryot is very much larger than the State demand in similar soils in neighbouring Government villages. The process will go on for ever.

In eastern countries in particular, despite all restrictions, the rich will encroach upon the rights of the poor, the strong upon the weak. Mr. Wedderburn's proposals would only extend the process, and increase the numbers of those who live upon the industry of others. Even were it possible to find suitable persons for appointment as zemindars, it would obviously be impossible to secure a succession of even passable men. What is the history of every native State? First, an able ruler leaves matters in a fairly prosperous condition. He is followed by a worthless son, who dissipates his father's savings and puts the screw on his ryots to provide means for his extravagances. Then comes a minority, and the British Power is called in to find a remedy for intolerable oppression, and to put matters somewhat straight again. Looking through the history of the jagheers of this Presidency, we cannot find one single instance in which a succession of three good rulers has occurred. The system is essentially lacking in the first and most essential element of prosperity—security.

Failing the establishment of zemindars who would be possessed of a permanent interest in the land, Mr. Wedderburn suggests that the Government revenue might be realised from year to year by sale to the highest bidder. A grain assessment farmed in this way is probably without exception the most oppressive and dangerous method of collecting the revenue that has ever obtained in any country. To get rid of the farmer of land revenue is the first reform philanthropists try to effect in the most ill-governed countries when the unendurable exactions of their rulers have, as in the case of Turkey, brought foreign influence to bear upon their domestic affairs. Is the rule of the Turk to be held up as an example to the rulers of British India? The system of farming the land tax is already but too well known to the natives. It is the last resource of bad native rule, and was freely resorted to in the last years of the Peishwas. There is no other known system which exacts so much from the pockets of the people, and returns so little into the coffers of the State. Under it check and method are alike impossible.

We have not yet touched upon the financial aspect of the matter. The effect of Mr. Wedderburn's proposals upon the revenue would be very different from what he anticipates. It would be simply disastrous. The present survey assessment is fixed at a low rate, upon the distinct understanding that it is to be paid in full. It satisfies the necessities of the State, because the cost of collection is small. It leaves no room for peculation or plunder because the ryot is well aware what the exact sum he has to pay is, and that he has no hope of obtaining remissions by bribing hungry karkoons. Subject to this moderate land tax, the ryot is the absolute owner of his field, and his heirs after him. A peasant proprietary, subject to a moderate land tax, has long been considered by the most eminent political economists in the condition most favourable to the happiness of the people and the welfare of the State. The land tax in this Presidency is in every case less than a tithe of the gross crop. If the conduct of the farmer is calculated to make him improve his condition, this tax will have little effect in retarding his progress. If, on the other hand, the ryot is unthrifty and indolent, the remission of all tax whatever will not enable him to retain his position for many years. Neither is it for the good of the community that the land should remain in the occupation of men who are unable to hold their own without State aid, or to work their land thoroughly. Whatever the Government might do it has only the amount of this moderate land tax to work upon. To this is it limited by solemn guarantee. At present the whole goes into the coffers of the State. Mr. Wedderburn would like to see the present revenue shared by the zemindar or reformed sowkar and collected by him in kind, after which process the share of the produce ultimately received by the State would be utterly inadequate to support any kind of government.

Mr. Wedderburn's proposals are those of an earnest and amiable but mistaken enthusiast, imbued with a strong idea of the perfectability of human nature. He is too anxious to bo'ster up the unthrifty and impecunious among the ryots. He would treat them as children incapable of thinking for themselves who must be kept out of mischief, not as men. This appears to us a vital error. The agricultural class is the most important section of the Indian community. Upon them the prosperity of the country depends. There is a lesson they must learn, although it may be taught them at the cost of some suffering and hardship. They must learn that they cannot live quite from hand to mouth, that they cannot live entirely and for ever on the capital of the sowkar, and that they cannot go on multiplying for ever and sub dividing their land without limit. The process is the effectual though stern method by which nature works, "the survival of the fittest." Those who learn this lesson will prosper, those who do not will drop from the position of farmers, and become day labourers. There is no good to be done in prolonging the struggle by trying to help those who will not help themselves. The process is going on slowly but surely, the thrifty ryot is acquiring capital, and not only doing without the sowkar's aid himself, but is lending at interest to his less prosperous neighbour. For the last few years the distress of a considerable proportion of the ryots has been aggravated by causes which might have been anticipated. The reaction from the high prices which prevailed for some years caused the first strain. This was followed by a series of bad harvests, such as have not happened for generations, and several years must elapse before the country fully recovers its former prosperity. One measure has just been taken in the interest of the ignorant ryot. The Deccan Ryots Relief Bill has not yet been sufficiently long in operation for its results to be seen. As yet its operation is not understood, either by the sowkar or by the ryot. The former is afraid to lend, the latter unable to borrow. Things will doubtless shake down in time, but it is surely not advisable to look about for further remedies before we know the effect of those we have already applied. Tinkering in this fashion is like the treatment of a doctor, who, having prescribed a dose of calomel for his patient, should, without waiting to see the result, follow up with a dose of croton oil. What the ryot wants is to be let alone for a while, to be allowed to cultivate his field in peace, and to settle his own affairs with the sowkar. The most effective way of aiding him is by opening up communications by making roads and railways, so as to give him a market for his produce. This will put into his pockets vast sums that are now spent in the transit of goods or wasted by the impossibility of moving his produce, and will enable him to grow lucrative crops, for which there is now no local demand.

THE news that the Marquis of Ripon has forbidden all official work on Sunday ought to be immediately telegraphed to Scotland for the benefit of future Liberal candidates in that country. Two of the strongest religious feelings in the average Scotch Presbyterian are a superstitious dread of Roman Catholics and a Jewish reverence for the Sabbath. In fact the two feelings are combined together in their minds. If you discuss the delicate subject of Roman Catholicism with a middle class Scotchman of the strict religious type, he will probably demonstrate its wickedness by referring to France, and telling you how he has heard that the French people instead of going quietly to kirk on Sunday hurry away in crowds to races or some such godless amusement, and asking whether it would be desirable to have such a state of things instead of the orderly Scotch Sabbath, in which even profane music is forbidden, and those who are joyful are only allowed to express their joy in psalm tunes. The strong spirit of opposition to "Papistry" may have decreased in the upper classes in Scotland; but it still remains vigorous in the lower strata of society. In the Wigtown Burghs election the Conservatives had decidedly the best of it in appeals to religious feelings. If the *Scotsman* is to be believed, they were cunning enough to turn the hearts of the righteous to voting for the Conservative candidate without alienating the many Roman Catholic Irishmen who live in the extreme south-west of Scotland not far from their native shores. It is said that they sent round to the electors generally a manifesto urging them not to support a Government which had appointed a Roman Catholic Viceroy and a Roman Catholic Lord Chamberlain, and that afterwards they secretly disseminated among the Roman Catholics only a new circular disowning the authority of the previous one, and so preventing the estrangement of that section of the electors. At subsequent elections the Liberals will be able to urge that is better to have a Roman Catholic Viceroy who respects the Sabbath than a Protestant Viceroy who desecrates it by allowing work to be done, and the religious voter will be pulled both ways. The hereditary reverence for

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

ARMED GATHERING AROUND KABUL.

KABUL, JUNE 18.

Large gathering of armed men is still reported all round Kabul.

A considerable number of Safis still remain in Kohistan in spite of rumours that all had withdrawn.

CONFLICTS BETWEEN MAIDANS AND GHAZIS.

Mir Butcha, with a small number of followers, is at Ferzeh.

There have been several conflicts between the Maidans and Ghazis, in which the latter were worsted.

Reconnaissances were made lately towards Kohistan, and the presence was discovered of armed men on some of the Kotals. They were said to be posted there by order of Mir Butcha to stop communication with Kabul.

ABDUL RAHMAN.

General Macpherson's Brigade will probably leave Kabul immediately Abdul Rahman's warlike intentions become positively known. Nothing has been heard of the Sirdar lately. City reports say he is travelling double marches from Turkistan, so will shortly be across the Hindu Kush. The city people have it that he is coming as a friend, but it is hard to believe that in the face of warlike preparations on the part of the tribesmen now going on. Of course the tribesmen from Ghasni and Wardak may be assembling to combat his assumption of the Amirat, but Kohistanis and Logaris who profess themselves well disposed towards him are also up in considerable numbers. Padshah Khan, a Ghilzai chief, is said to have offered his services to Asmatulla Khan who declined them, saying Padshah was not to be trusted.

GATHERING OF SHINWARIS NEAR JALLALABAD.

The Shinwaris are collecting near Jallalabad, but not in very large numbers. General Hills' division is now marching from Southern Logar towards Charasiab, where it will be stationed for the present; probably it will arrive to-morrow in Kabul.

THE STRENGTH OF THE KABUL FORCE.

We have at present eight hundred rounds per man reserve ammunition, and the reinforcement expected from Logar will give General Stewart a sufficiency of troops for the proper defence of his position, besides allowing him a strong division or more for outside operations. General Arbuthnot's troops have returned to Jallalabad from the Laghman Valley.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

OFFICIAL CHANGES.

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 16.

Mr. Bernard succeeds Mr. Aitchison as Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, Mr. Charles Grant taking over the charge of the Home Department.

EARL OF LYTTON'S DEPARTURE.

The Earl and Countess of Lytton pass through Allahabad on the 30th inst. on their homeward journey.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

ABDUL RAHMAN'S MARCH FROM KHANABAD.

SIMLA, JUNE 18.

KABUL, June 16.—Letters received from Sirdar Afzal Khan from Khanabad state that Abdul Rahman will shortly start in this direction.

There is some stir among the Khugianis, and the fighting in Maidan under Mahomed Jan continues. General Gough's brigade has marched to Ghazni.

AFGHAN NEWS ITEMS.

It is reported that attempts to raise levies have failed.

Ayub is at Girishk, and continues to receive support from the chiefs on the frontier.

It is said the European troops at Kandahar are improving.

ADVANCES NEAR QUETTA.

QUETTA, June 17.—There has been some disaffection during the past week along the Railway line of communication. Much credit is given to a small party of Poona Horse, who lately captured some robbers near Chaman.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

PARLIAMENTARY.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

In the House of Commons last night the Bill in relief of Irish distress was read a second time.

GRATUITY TO RELATIVES OF THE LATE MR. JENKYNS.

Government has granted the sum of £1,000 to the relatives of the late Mr. Jenkyns, the political civilian massacred at Kabul.

OBITUARY.—Mr. W. T. Thornton, Secretary Public Works Department, India Office.

THE TEKKE TURCOMANS.

ST. PETERSBURG, JUNE 17.

The Tekke Turcomans have attacked Kooshan, but were dispersed.

THE GREEK FRONTIER.

ATHENS, JUNE 17.

Greece claims from Turkey, in rectification of the frontier, Janina, Previza, and a large district in the plains of Thessaly.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RATE.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

At the meeting of the Bank of England Directors to-day, the rate of discount was reduced to 2½ per cent.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LISBON, JUNE 17.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chyebassa, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the morning of the 16th instant.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goa, outward bound for the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here on the evening of the 16th instant.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market closed quiet.

Fair Dhollera	4 15-16
The Manchester market has been steady.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper...	80½
4½ per cent. do.	86⅝
3 per cent. Consols for account.....	98½
Bar Silver	52½

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes	£16,100,000	....Inc.	£900,000
Bullion	£18,600,000	....Dec.	£800,000
Do.	£28,700,000	....Inc.	£600,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 51 per cent.

Arrival—Sam Weller.

WEATHER REPORTS—JUNE 18.

CANNANORE, 4-25 p. m.—Weather cloudy; wind S. W. Fall of rain 99 cents.

CARWAR, 5 p. m.—Weather squally; wind S. W. 6; thermometer 83; barometer 29·916. Fall of rain 2 inches 18 cents.

MANGALORE, 4-25 p.m.—Weather overcast; wind W.; thermometer 82; barometer 29·93. Fall of rain 2 inches 64 cents.

TUTICORIN, 3-40 p. m.—Weather fair; wind W.; thermometer 95; barometer 29·80.

VINGORLA, 5 p. m.—Weather rainy; wind S. W. light; thermometer 82. Fall of rain 21 cents.

An adjourned quarterly and an adjourned special general meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday at the Municipal offices, Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik presiding. The consideration of a petition from the members of the Anjuman-i-Islam, appealing against the rate fixed for water supplied to munjids, viz., six annas for 1,000 gallons, was postponed until after the consideration of the next budget. The Town Council's resolution forwarding the proceedings of the Council, together with the correspondence and reports on the Malabar Hill reservoir contract, was recorded, the matter having already been disposed of by the Corporation on the 19th April last. On the motion of Mr. Duxbury, the Corporation agreed to recommend the Municipal Commissioner and the Town Council to consider three amendments in the bye-laws for regulating the admission of visitors to the Municipal Gardens. In answer to Mr. Gooculdas Jugmohundas, explanations were given why the residents in the districts of the city supplied by the Tulsi reservoir are provided with a diminished and irregular supply of water at the present time, &c. After the transaction of some other business of no importance, the Corporation adjourned.

A CORRESPONDENT writes under the initials "G. B." that he is quite certain that in spite of what Mr. Gladstone states Lord Ripon does possess the necessary qualifications to be a Jesuit, and he is very certain that His Excellency is a Jesuit. Unless a Cromwell arise "G. B." sees no hope for our liberties or our religion. We can only refer "G. B." to Colonel Gordon's letter published scarcely a fortnight ago, and ask him to read it over carefully again before despairing of the Viceroy and the Empire, to say nothing of religion and liberty.

THE following is an extract from district orders by Brigadier General C. T. Aitchinson, C. B., commanding the district :—Bombay, 18th June 1880. The Brigadier General regrets to have to announce the death of Honorary Captain D. Vint, Ordnance Department, who died to-day. The funeral will take place at 6-30 a.m. to-morrow at the Sewree cemetery.

A Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary notifies that a special general meeting of the Corporation will be held on Friday, the 25th instant, to consider, and if approved, adopt a memorial to the Viceroy, praying that the Bombay Municipal Corporation may be exempted from the operation of the proposal contained in Government of India's Bill No. 8 of 1880 for exempting Government property from Municipal taxation.

EXTENSIVE additions are being made to the Cinchona plantations at Darjiling this season, the variety planted being chiefly *C. Calasaya*.

THE *Pioneer* remarks that Colonel Gordon's hope of a peaceful settlement of the difficulty between China and Russia is no doubt sincere; but his visit to China will hardly tend towards peace.

THE left wing 6th Infantry H. C. at Ellichpore (Berar) is not to return to Aurangabad till November next. The left wing 4th Infantry H. C. has arrived at Jaulna from Hingoli in command of Lieut. Colonel Way.

IT is said that Captain Kilgour and Colour-Sergeant Woods, of the 5th Fusiliers, are to be recommended for some special mark of distinction in recognition of their gallant conduct when engaged against the Safis last month.

ONE of the leading Moors in Colombo has drawn the attention of his fellow-countrymen to the progress being made by the Mussulmans in India, and urges them to encourage education, which has been neglected amongst them hitherto.

WE are glad to hear that the local secretaries of the Bombay Irish Relief Fund Committee forwarded on the 17th a further remittance of £500 to the Duchess of Marlborough's Fund and £500 to the Lord Mayor's Fund.

THE *Shanghai Mercury* says:—"We hear the Empresses are determined to have the sentence upon Chung-How carried out, if he does not commit suicide by swallowing gold leaf. The interference of the Foreign Ministers on his behalf was not a point in his favour."

THE *Poona Observer* states that Lady Ferguson's first reception at Government House, Gunnesh Khind, took place on Thursday evening and was well attended. Several native gentlemen of position were present, and the band of His Excellency the Governor enlivened the visitors with its music.

MESSRS. NUSSERWANJEE AND SONS, the Tonga Mail contractors from Nandgaum to Jaulna, have suffered a loss of over Rs. 1,100 by the deaths of upwards of 32 ponies in the past two and half months. The disease is said to be the *Loodiana fever*. Our correspondent says, that during the past week five ponies have died.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—Major Oswald Fitzgerald, the Commandant 3rd Cavalry H. C. at Mominabad, has successfully substituted ponies for carrying water instead of the *bhisti* bullocks. The former do double the work of the latter, and all mounted corps in the H. C. should follow Major Fitzgerald's example and abolish the old system of using bullocks and buffaloes for water carrying.

AN English newspaper has discovered that, "according to a Treaty between Portugal and England, executed on June 23, 1661, forming the marriage settlement of Charles II. and Catherine of Braganza, the English Government engages, if in any case the Island of Ceylon, then in the hands of the Dutch, should fall into the power of England, to restore to Portugal the possession of the town and port of Colombo." The discovery has been made rather too late to be of much advantage to Portugal.

WITH reference to the statement which the Lahore paper published a short time ago, to the effect that the Raja of Nabha had selected for his adopted heir the young brother of the Maharaja of Puttiala, that journal now hears that it has since been found impracticable to carry out the project. The Puttiala council of regency have decided that during the long minority of the present Maharaja, it is absolutely requisite that the heir apparent to the *gaddee* should remain unfettered by any connection with a foreign State.

A PARIS correspondent says that the experimental works for the Channel tunnel are still going on. The shaft dug by the society has reached the layer in which it is proposed to bore the tunnel. The difficulties occasioned by the influx of water, which were considerable in the upper layers, have been remedied. A second shaft is about to be made for the descent of the materials necessary for the construction of the tunnel. The society has still three years to complete its experiments before transforming itself into a working company.

AN English monthly magazine has the following :—On Thursday, May 20th, the Queen's Speech was read, at 2 p.m., to the assembled Lords and Commons of England. Up to that moment its contents were supposed to be a profound mystery. Yet the morning papers had, all of them, published accurate forecasts of each particular paragraph. How was this managed? On Wednesday night, May 19, the text of the Royal Message was read to the guests assembled at four dinner-tables—those of the leaders of the Government and of the Opposition in the House of Commons and in the House of Lords respectively. Every guest was pledged to secrecy; by all was it understood to what that pledge amounted. The document had no sooner been recited, and the company dispersed, than some of the honourable, right honourable, and noble diners were closeted with the delegates of the press, and communicated to them the "heads of the Queen's Speech."

THE *Berlin Post* gives an account of the admirable ports in the Ussur territory which Russia obtained by the Treaties of May, 1858, and June and November, 1860. Eight forts have been constructed in this rich district on the Japanese sea, and since 1870 Wladiwostock has been converted into a military port, and brought into telegraphic communication with Nangasaki and Shanghai. Coal mines in its neighbourhood render it a peculiary available centre for maritime operations. The Siberian fleet consist only of ten steamers, armed with forty-four guns, and thirteen steamers carrying no guns. But part of the Baltic fleet is expected to be sent into the Pacific. Pekin is reported to be well protected against any attack from the seaboard, the Taku forts bristling with breechloaders, of which Krupp has furnished 150 to the Chinese Government. Chinese officers having learnt at Spandau how to serve them.

REFERRING to Lord Ripon's order for the discontinuance of official work on Sundays the *Madras Mail* observes :—This is a sop to the Exeter Hall Cerberus, which may, perhaps, soften the irritation that has been caused by the appointment of the Marquis to the Indian Viceroyalty. But officials who are compelled to obey the order for the rigid observance of the Sabbath will be disposed to say that the Government must not complain if official work now falls into arrear in many departments. Officials, no more than non-officials, like making Sunday a day of work, and if they could catch up their work without doing any portion of it on Sunday, they would be only too glad to have that day to themselves, and to make a thorough "day of rest" of it. They are not such glutions for work that they cannot keep themselves away from their office boxes on Sunday. Probably the Viceroy's mandate will be honoured within the private residences of officials, more in the breach than the observance, and it may have no other effect than that of relieving clerks from the necessity of dancing attendance at those residences on Sundays. Were it otherwise, and were there no more official work done on Sundays, we might soon find heads of Governments and heads of Departments sternly demanding of their subordinates in the words of the Egyptian taskmasters :—"Wherefore have ye not fulfilled your task in making brick both yesterday and to-day, as heretofore?" Constituted as the world is, there is some truth in the old adage that *laborare est orare*, and in the Confucian dogma which closely resembles it, that "work is worship." But those officials who labour on Sunday do not do so from choice or devotionally, but in compliance with an imperious necessity for which the Government are more responsible than themselves.

THE following excruciatingly mysterious para, graph, characteristically full of dark inuendoes appears in the *Bombay Review* :—"It is well that the Town Council had the prudence to leave over until Mr. Grant's return the question of the Panwell Brickworks; and, on the same principle, the Council might do well to deter any further meddling with the Municipal Workshop. Mr. Pedder deliberately decided to retain these institutions, more particularly the latter. Once these factories are stopped or unduly weakened, the Municipality will be entirely at the mercy of outside contractors and—their allies. The Rao Saheb and other members of the Council, who, zealous to check waste, have had an impression made them by figures put forward to the apparent discredit of the Workshops and Brick-Factory, might do well to remember that in some cases 'if there is anything more false than figures it is facts.' Perhaps the worthy Councillors may see a useful hint in a sentence or two we will quote from a correspondent :—'The Panwell Brickworks will not be *permitted* to succeed. Poor Mr. Grant shilly-shallied about working them until half the season was gone: It appears that certain wire-pullers saw better prospects in the direction of brick contracts; and there was no sugar-bag at Panwell. By similar tactics the Municipal Workshops are being undermined. The best men, and those whom the Superintendent can trust are being taken away. Thus the real interests of the ratepayers are being stealthily sacrificed.' Now it seems to us there is much in this that the Town Council would do well to consider, before it allows itself to be carried away by a lot of figures." *Who* will not permit the Panwell brickworks to succeed? The Municipal Commissioner? Or the Town Council? Or the sanguine Superintendent who pledged his reputation to produce good bricks at Rs. 12 per thousand though very bad bricks are costing Rs. 44? Who are "the best men whom the Superintendent can trust" who are being "taken away" to ensure the failure of the works? One man has been "taken away," and one only. He was a foreman who was invited to resign because the Superintendent held that he was answerable for a good deal of the loss incurred at the works. The speculation of the Municipality in brick-making has proved a dead failure simply because none of those employed at Panwell knew anything practically of the business.

THE SHUNKERSETT DISPENSARY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You will confer a great boon on the inhabitants of Tardeo and Mahaluxmee by kindly publishing the following few lines in your widely circulated paper :—No one can pass by the Shunkersett Charitable Dispensary without a shudder at the horrible sight exposed to his view. People attacked with all sorts of contagious disease, lying on the both sides of the road, attract the attention of the passer-by and fill his mind with just indignation and horror. Really such a thing is obnoxious to the sense and

"A shameful sight to see,"

Nobody knows whose duty it is to check such a nuisance on a public thoroughfare frequented by so many people. If the person or persons in charge of the dispensary cannot do it, of course either the Police or the Health Department ought to put a stop to it.

Tardeo, June 17. W.

FORGED BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "Langotim," denying the fact that the late bills of exchange case in the Small Cause Court was the only one that has occurred since the establishment of judicial courts in this Presidency, states that he knows of several cases, &c. Before going any further let me tell your correspondent that I place much greater confidence in the statements of the learned judge and the solicitors both for the plaintiff and defendant in the case than in a mere assertion of "Langotim." I must further add that because the case was the first of the kind, the solicitors asked the learned judge's permission to have copies of the judgment for reference.

I concour with "Langotim" when he says that consular attestation, if it be necessary, should be paid for, but I maintain it to be unnecessary, because it affects the interests of banks inasmuch as the moment their constituents find that in addition to the commission paid to the banks, they have to spend money for consular attestation, they will seek other channels for transmitting their money. The proper party to make inquiry as to the genuineness of endorsements is the bank. I could have refuted each and every statement of "Langotim," but I am afraid I am encroaching too much on your space.

June 18. EMPTY POCKET.

NOTES FROM HYDERABAD, DECCAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, JUNE 16.

THE weather has a monsoonish appearance, clouds gather overhead, the atmosphere is close and muggy, but the rains hold off. Beyond a slight shower or two, we have had no rain worth speaking of. Mr. Jones, the officiating Resident, left Chuddurghaut for Bolarum last Saturday. H. E. Sir Salar Jung has also proceeded there to-day, and is expected to return to his city residence to-morrow. Mr. Jones is an amiable and courteous gentleman, and a very intelligent and painstaking officer. During his short tenure of office, he has made himself very popular here. Sir Richard and Lady Meade have in all probability left the Neilgherry hills for Bangalore, where they will spend a few days. They are expected here about the 26th of this month. Mr. Syed Mahadi Ali, the Revenue Secretary, has been seriously ill for the past six weeks. He is convalescent now, and is expected to shortly proceed to Poona for a change.

NOTES FROM NUGGUR.

A CORRESPONDENT writes under date 13th inst:—The station is now beginning to fill, and we hope soon to resume our former festivities. We have had no rain since 31st ultimo though the weather remains cloudy. The railway permanent buildings and platform are in rapid progress. The Revd. Polehampton has arrived and preached his first sermon last Sunday. It was short and sweet; he is no Ritualist. As the Bombay and Jubbulpore mails arrive at Manmad about 2-30 a. m., one would suppose that the mail for Nuggur and Dhond would be despatched by the Dhond and Manmad train at 3-30 a. m., so as to reach this at 10-40 a. m.; instead of which, it is despatched by the second train at 9-30 a. m., thereby delaying our dak till 4-15 p. m. This should at once be rectified. On the 11th the Post Master circulated a "notice" that letters from Manmad will be delivered at 5 p. m. daily to those who wish to send for them at the Post Office, and those who do not send for their letters will receive them the following morning. This arrangement is only two days old. The sooner it is stopped the better. Complaints against the late delivery of letters on the Dhond and Manmad Railway are very numerous.

DIVINE SERVICES.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, GRANT ROAD.

Public services on Sundays at 8-30 a. m., and 6 p.m., and also at Dean Hall, Fort, and Nabob's Road, Mazagon, at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. and at each of the three places on Mondays and Thursdays at 7-30 p.m. English speaking natives are cordially invited.

IN THE HARBOUR.

CHAPLAIN—R. F. WINTER.

Divine Service will be held on board the barque Acacia on Sunday at 11 a. m. Captains, officers, and men are cordially invited to attend. Also in the European General Hospital at 4 p.m. and in the Library of the Royal Alfred Sailors Home at 6 p.m.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Cricket, Pickup Match at 2 p. m. at the Gymkhana. Temple Bar, Concert 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 17th inst:—J. M. Gamewell, from sea. Yesterday—Abyssinia, from Liverpool.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Hydaspes (s), to Australia; Ravenna (s), China.

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Sewree on view of the body of Dhurma Goolam, who committed suicide by hanging himself from a date tree. A verdict to the above effect was recorded.

VAGRANTS.—Richard Barton and Rowland Yorke Europeans, were yesterday declared vagrants by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court. They were each ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—Tatia Balloo was yesterday sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. Nana Morojee for being found loitering between sunset and sunrise at Hannuman Lane, without any satisfactory excuse, he being a reputed thief.

THEFT.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Salim Rahim was convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of stealing a brass watch, silver chain, and sundry other articles, of the collective value of Rs. 25, the property of Saffia, woman. He was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Matabudai Pursun, a servant in the employ of the Dinshaw Manockjee Petit's Mill, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dossbhoy Framjee of stealing a cotton sheet, value 8 annas, the property of the mill. He was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF PROPERTY.—Binda Ramdeen and three others were yesterday convicted by Mr. Dossbhoy Framjee of having in their possession sundry articles of wearing apparel, &c., reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained, and failing to render a satisfactory account how they came possessed of the same. They were each fined Rs. 10, or in default to ten days' rigorous imprisonment each.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—A girl about ten years of age, named Peeloo, was on Thursday last at 5 p. m. knocked down on the Girgaum Road by a horse in a brougham driven by Hajee Wahna Hajee Ebrahim. It appears he left the proper side of the road and tried to pass other conveyances that were proceeding in front of him, during which time the girl was knocked down and the two wheels on the one side of the brougham passed over the girl's body, seriously injuring her back and one of her legs, also one of her hands. She is at present under medical treatment.

THE LATE BOILER EXPLOSION AT THE NEW PRINCE OF WALES MILLS.—The case against Mr. Samuel Freeborough, the engineer in charge of the New Prince of Wales Mill, who stands charged with causing death by a rash and negligent act, was resumed on Thursday last at the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, in respect of the late boiler explosion in the said mills. Mr. Cleveland, the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Conroy, of Messrs. Bimington, Hore, and Conroy, for the defendant; and Mr. Tobin, solicitor, appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of the owners of the mill, Mr. W. Cooper, the Superintending Engineer of the P. and O. Company, and Mr. J. Clark, the Superintending Engineer of the B. I. S. N. Company, were examined for the prosecution, and the evidence of a native fireman belonging to the New Prince of Wales Mill was taken, which was similar to that adduced before the Coroner, after which the case was adjourned for further hearing to Thursday next, the 24th instant.

THE TRAFFIC ON THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The increase in weight in goods traffic on the G. I. P. Railway for the week ending 12th June, 1880, was 142,341 maunds, and in money Rs. 68,919. The quantities carried and the earnings compare with 1879 as follows :—

Description.	Week ending 12th June 1880.	Week ending 14th June 1879.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight	Mds 65,985	Mds 55,099	Mds10,886	...
Amount	Rs. 70,002	Rs. 61,571	Rs. 8,431	...
WHEAT—				
Weight	Mds1,19,178	Mds 42,580	Mds76,598	...
Amount.....	Rs. 67,150	Rs. 27,965	Rs. 39,185	...
OTHER FOOD-GRAIN—				
Weight	Mds1,61,480	Mds 2,15,611	...	..
Amount	Rs. 78,352	Rs. 1,09,136	...	..
LINSEED—				
Weight	Mds 37,725	...	...	...
Amount.....	Rs. 50,086	...	...	...
TEELSEED—				
Weight	Mds 1,923	...	Mds47,226	...
Amount.....	Rs. 1,051	...	Rs. 26,297	...
OTHER SEEDS—				
Weight	Mds 11,501	...	..	...
Amount.....	Rs. 6,084	...	..	...
SUGAR AND JAGGERY—				
Weight	Mds 7,931	...	...	...
Amount.....	Rs. 4,891	...	...	...
SALT—				
Weight	Mds 80,856	Mds 55,566	Mds25,290	...
Amount.....	Rs. 39,296	Rs. 29,423	Rs. 9,873	...
OPIUM—				
Weight	Mds 604	Mds. 1,900	..	Mds 1,296
Amount	Rs. 1,669	Rs. 6,854	...	Rs. 5,185
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight	Mds 14,105	Mds 9,449	Mds 4,656	..
Amount.....	Rs. 19,669	Rs. 13,023	Rs. 6,646	..
GENERAL GOODS				
Weight	Mds 1,47,123	Mds 1,76,180	...	Mds 21,106
Amount	Rs. 86,154	Rs. 1,07,575	...	Rs. 16,427
TOTAL—				
Weight	Mds 6,08,505	Mds 5,56,164	Mds 42,341	..
Amount.....	Rs. 4,33,365	Rs. 3,64,446	Rs. 68,919	..

* Included last year in "Grain and Seed."
† Included last year in "General Goods."

THE ELLICHPORE POST OFFICE CASE.

A BERAR correspondent writes respectiing the mysterious disappearance of the Rs. 3,000 and odd on the night of the 5th instant, that the money stolen is that which had accumulated by money orders, &c., and was not brought by the mail which arrived that night. He asks why was this large sum permitted to accumulate when H. M.'s Treasury is about 1½ mile from the semi-military camp? If the Treasury is not considered the proper place, could not the Post Office daily revenue be deposited in the military guard room, bazaar police station or the police reserve, all close by? The Post Master, I am told, cannot be blamed for he had —I am credibly informed—applied several times for an additional staff to protect Government property, but received none. It was very injudicious to make only two and three deposits in the Treasury monthly. In the name of common sense, how is it possible that mofussil post masters could be responsible for the safe custody of H. M.'s property when they have no guard. The Hingolee and other Post Offices in Berar, I fear, will come to grief too, if precautions are not taken in time to provide a guard at nights. Had Mr. Gannon and his family slept in the house on that night, a tale of horror would (perhaps) be the result in addition to the daring burglary. As it is, the unfortunate Post Master, his widow mother, sister and aunt are now left penniless! The Government has offered a reward of Rs. 50 and Mr. Gannon has doubled it, for any information that would lead to the discovery of the thieves. Major Mackenzie, the Deputy Commissioner of the Ellichpore District, will not rest till he ferrets it out and the police should not leave a stone unturned—for their own reputation—till this "great robbery case" is settled. It is so strange that the thief or thieves should have gone to the almirah, which they broke open, rifled its contents and then, it seems, took away the Post Office keys, which were always lodged in the safe. The Post Office window, a glass-pane, was broken and the fastening bolt is said to have been removed; with all this noise neither Mr. Gannon nor his family were awakened. The vagabonds who have perpetrated this daring burglary are doubtless aware of the locality and where articles were kept in Mr. Gannon's quarters. This is a bitter example of the "penny-wise and pound-foolish" system practised in almost every department in the Indian Empire. The Post Master, I learn, has only one letter delivery peon, and up to the 12th instant no clue had been discovered to the thief. The Bombay detectives should be placed at Major Mackenzie's disposal for a few days and then we might hear of some satisfactory progress being made.

HIGH COURT—JUNE 18.

(Before the CHIEF JUSTICE and MR. JUSTICE M. MELVILL.)

AN OPIUM CASE.

THAKERSEY GUNGARAM AND OTHERS VS. NURSEY KESSOWJEE AND OTHERS.

THIS was an appeal from a decision given by Sir Charles Sargeant on the 8th December 1879. Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. Payne, appeared for the plaintiffs and appellants; and the Advocate General and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, Conroy, and Browe, appeared for the defendants and respondents, Sir Charles Forbes and Co., while the Official Assignee appeared in person on behalf of Nursey Kessowjee and Co., insolvents.

The plaintiffs' claim in the lower court was to have the sale of 21 chests of opium, made to Nursey Kessowjee and Co., on the 9th December 1878, declared void on the ground of fraud; or in the alternative that Nursey Kessowji and Co. be ordered to pay to the plaintiffs, the sum of Rs. 33,591, with interest for the value of the 21 chests of opium. Plaintiffs also sought for a declaration that the defendants, Sir Charles Forbes and Co., had no interest in the 21 chests, and that they should be restrained from delivering them to any person other than the plaintiffs; and further for an order that the property of the defendants, the P. and O. Company, might be attached under section 493 of Act 10 of 1877, and that compensation be awarded to the plaintiffs out of the proceeds of the property for damages. In fact, the plaintiffs sought to have the sale of the 21 chests by their firm to Nursey Kessowji and Co. declared to be void as against the Official Assignee, in whom the estate of that firm was vested, and also as against Sir Charles Forbes and Co., who, it was said, claimed to be interested in the opium under an agreement with Nursey Kessowjee and Co., dated 24th December 1878. It was not disputed between the parties that, between the 7th and 8th December 1878, a contract was entered into with Nursey Kessowjee and Co., through their brokers the firm of Rampertabh Harbilas, for the purchase of 21 chests of opium from the plaintiffs' firm at the rate of Rs. 1,615 per chest, and on the same occasion contracts were also effected by Nursey Kessowjee and Co., with Rampertabh Harbilas and Samratrao Rambux for the purchase of 29 and 23 chests respectively, the total value of the opium comprised in the three contracts amounting to about Rs. 1,15,000. It was not in dispute that all the 73 chests were shipped on board the P. and O. steamer Pekin, which sailed for China on the 10th December. The plaintiffs' case, as made in their plaint, was that, by the custom of the opium trade in Bombay, Nursey Kessowjee and Co., were bound to pay for the opium on the day on which it was delivered, but that they did not do so, and had since, on various pretences, put off payment from time to time; that the promise to pay was made fraudulently with a view to induce plaintiffs to deliver the 21 chests; and that Nursey Kessowjee and Co. had no intention to perform the promise, but were at the time well aware that they would in a few days suspend payment. It was therefore argued that the plaintiffs were entitled to have the contract declared to be void as provided by section 19 of the Contract Act. There was, however, (as Sir Charles Sargent remarked) no mention of any express promise to pay in the plaint in the suit; and the evidence on the part of the plaintiffs was such as to create in his Lordship's mind a suspicion that an express provision as to payment was a mere afterthought to give clearness and precision to the charge of fraud. The circumstances, moreover, under which the sale was effected, made it more than improbable, in his Lordship's opinion, that any such promise should have been insisted on by the plaintiffs. On the whole of the evidence, his Lordship thought it impossible to accept the plaintiffs' statement that any express promise to pay cash at the time of entering into the contract was made. With regard to the alleged custom as to the mode of payment, it was contended for the plaintiffs that it must be imported as an implied term into all opium contracts of sale. Upon the whole, his Lordship thought it impossible to conclude that there is any such well-settled usage as can be deemed to be tacitly imported into every contract, although his Lordship saw no reason to doubt that it was the practice for purchasers to pay speedily, or that a merchant, who should fail to do so, would probably be not trusted again by the opium dealers; but at any rate, if there were such a usage, it could only be to pay within one month. His Lordship was further of opinion on the point of fraud that there was an entire absence of any reliable evidence shewing contrivance on the part of the purchasers to induce the vendors to sell. In order that the plaintiffs might succeed in their allegation of fraud, the evidence must clearly establish (and nothing less, his Lordship conceived, could be safely accepted as adequate proof) that at the time of the purchase of the opium, Nursey Kessowjee knew that the firm was in such a hopeless state of embarrassment as to forbid the possibility of attributing to him the intention of paying for it; or assuming the existence of a settled usage, of paying for it within a month. The evidence afforded no reason for supposing that, on the 7th and 8th December 1878, the public suspected the firm of being in difficulties, or that its general credit was in any way sensibly diminished. His Lordship did not think that the manner in which the firm dealt with the opium could of itself be fairly used as showing any dishonest intention. His Lordship was led to the conclusion that the evidence, although leaving little or no doubt that Nursey Kessowji and Co. could not have intended to pay as speedily after delivery as the plaintiffs might have reasonably expected, having regard to what was usual, yet that it did not satisfactorily and conclusively establish that they fraudulently entered into the contract of purchase without any intention to fulfil it. His Lordship therefore held that the plaintiffs had failed in establishing the charge of fraud, and dismissed their plaint with costs as against both defendants.

From that decision the plaintiffs appealed for the reasons—that the judge ought to have found that Nursey Kessowjee and Co. promised the plaintiffs to pay for the opium on or immediately after delivery without any intention of performing such promise; that according to the custom and usage of the opium trade in Bombay, payment for opium purchased is made upon delivery or within a few days after delivery; and that Nursey Kessowjee and Co. promised to make payment according to such custom or usage without any intention of performing such promise; further that the consent of the plaintiffs to the sale to Nursey Kessowjee and Co. was obtained by fraud, that Sir Charles Forbes and Co. had no title to the opium or the proceeds thereof as against the plaintiffs; and that a decree ought to have been given for the plaintiffs against Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

The Appeal Court affirmed the judgment of Sir Charles Sargent and dismissed the appeal with costs.

APPELLATE SIDE.—JUNE 18.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. MELVILL.)

THE EAST INDIA BANK IN LIQUIDATION.

Rehmoobhoy Khimjee, petitioner, *vs.* Ardasir Byramjee Kapadia and Dinmanath Raghunath Khote, liquidators.

Mr. Gill and Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Sayani, appeared for the petitioner; and Mr. Latham and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, for the liquidators.

This is an appeal brought by the petitioner under sec. 157 of 1866, corresponding with the English sec. 141 of 1862, for the removal of the present liquidators of the East India Bank and for the appointment of other liquidators. The petition is brought on the following grounds :—That the present liquidators had involved themselves in transactions wherein these interest and those of the bank were utterly at variance. According to the evidence of Mooljee Hunsraj, a share broker, claims of the bank against Kessowjee Naik for upwards of 12 lakhs of rupees were attempted to be compromised through his assistance which had been solicited for that purpose by the liquidators and Mr. Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia whose position was that of manager of the bank's affairs. That Kessowjee Naik paid Nusserwanjee Hormusjee Wadia the sum of Rs. 50,000 in cash, and as a guarantee, transferred in the names of his (Wadia's) sons shares to the amount of one lakh in the Mazagon Company, thus paying him Rs. 1,50,000. N. A. Wadia only offered to compromise for Rs. 50,000, and on the matter being brought before Sir Charles Sargent, Kessowjee Naik was adjudged to pay one lakh. He accordingly paid the half a lakh more which, with the lakh and a half he had already paid, made the amount two lakhs. He asked Mr. H. A. Wadia for the shares back, but could only get them retransferred after paying Rs. 37,500. As the liquidators are personal friends of Mr. H. A. Wadia, and as they are all mixed up with him in this financial operation, the petitioner appeals to have them removed from their position as liquidators of the bank, and that other liquidators be appointed. The hearing of the case was adjourned.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.—There was a large preponderance of deaths over births in the several municipalities of the N.-W. P. and Oudh during April last. The official statement enumerates some 5,510 births, as compared with 7,136 deaths; the rates of births to 1,000 of the population being 1·93, and deaths 2·51. 109,804 persons died from all causes, as compared with 85,110 in the previous month (March), and as against 87,302 in the corresponding month of last year.

AN APOSTATE.—We hear of a rather remarkable case of apostacy. A European Guard on the Oude and Rohilkund Railway, by name J. M. Harrington, and hailing from the "Emerald Isle," has given in his adhension to the Creed of the Prophet. The man at once sent in his resignation to the Traffic Superintendent, and now rejoices in the style and title of Sheikh Mahomed Abdoolah. He is said to have a wife and family, and the alleged cause of his perversion is some matrimonial botheration, aided no doubt by doses of pothen.—*Lucknow Times.*

THE SHAPORE MURDER CASE.—The appeal in this case was heard

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Do. Magnums	Qts, 56
Do.	Qts, 50
Do.	Pts, 26
BASS' BEER—Bull Dog, bottled by Robert Porter and Co	Qts, 5-6
Do, do, do, do	Pts, 3-6
SHERRY—R. R. Mege & Co., Red Seal	Qts, 16
Do, Vino de Pasto	Qts, 26
H. Sharman and Crawford's Amontillado Yellow Seal	Qts, 28
Vino Puro, White Seal	Pts, 24
CLARET—R. R. Mege & Co., St. Estephe	Qts, 14
Do, do	Pts, 8

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